

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE RECENT BATTLES IN NORTH CAROLINA—THE NEW YORK HERALD ON THE REBELLION.

The New York Herald, of the 25th inst., contains full details of the recent military operations in North Carolina...

A dispatch from Cairo says it is reported at Memphis that the rebels have gone towards Grand Junction...

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.—BATTLES EXPECTED IN MISSISSIPPI.—THE LATE YANKEE RAID ON THE W. & N. R. R., &c.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29th, 1862. Northern dates of the 29th inst. have been received...

According to the Register just published, the Abolition army embraces over a million of men.

A fire, involving a loss of sixty five thousand dollars, occurred in Washington Street, New York, on Thursday.

The Baltimore American's Suffolk correspondent is satisfied that the army in that vicinity is capable of marching into Richmond...

Attorney Gen. Bates regards the admission of Western Virginia as unconstitutional. It is thought, will not sign the bill.

The Herald says that the rebels in Western Tennessee and North Mississippi appear to have involved all of our combination...

The Herald says that Foster's operations in North Carolina amount to nothing practically. The expedition should never have been attempted...

The attempt and the failure are a piece with all the other brilliant efforts of the Washington generalship...

The Tribune's Suffolk correspondent, of December 23d, says that yesterday's political speaking was dull.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS. Richmond, Dec. 29th, 1862. Northern dates of the 27th inst. were received at a late hour...

Washington correspondents all agree that 'Incoln will stand by his emancipation proclamation, and will issue a supplementary proclamation on the 1st of January.

Gold in New York on the 26th was quoted at 134 1/2 to 135.

YANKEE SUPPLIES CUT OFF NEAR EUMBOULT.—REPORTED ATTACK ON MEMPHIS BY VANDORN AND FOREST.

The Advertiser & Register has disseminated the following news, Dec. 27th, which says that the Memphis Bulletin...

On the 21st and 22d sixty transports left Helena for the South, and a large force remained at Helena, which was followed soon.

From appearances, the conflict on the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers will soon commence.

THE BLOKADE. Mobile, Dec. 25th, 1862. The steamer Albatross, formerly the Massachusetts, on the blockade last night safely into a Confederate port.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.—THE YANKEE WHIP-PED NEAR VICKSBURG. Mobile, Dec. 28th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Vicksburg, Dec. 28th, says that the enemy landed in force, upon 25,000 men.

MORGAN GAITS IN KENTUCKY.—1,700 PRISONERS CAPTURED. Mobile, Dec. 27th, 1862.

Parties from Murfreesboro report that Morgan has taken Tompkinsville, Ky., and captured twelve hundred prisoners.

The New York Tribune says that the Confederate States must be recognized; no chance to whip them. Peace, it says, is the only peace for the present difficulties.

BRUTE BULLER SUPERCADDED BY BANKS. Mobile, Dec. 27th, 1862.

The Advertiser and Register has received late New Orleans papers. Beas Butler was succeeded by N. P. Banks on the 15th inst.

Batter's general order, dated Dec. 15th, says: Landings with a military chest containing but seventy five dollars from the board of a rebel government you have given your country's treasury half a million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your services...

MORGAN DESTROYING THE LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.—YANKEES ADVANCING, &c., &c. Chattanooga, Dec. 26th, 1862.

Morgan has destroyed the track on the Louisville Railroad in Kentucky.

The wife of Hon. H. W. Bruce and wife of Judge Barritt, of Kentucky, on endeavoring to pass through the Federal lines at Nashville, under a flag of truce, were sent back to Murfreesboro...

The enemy are in force at Stewart's creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro, and our lines are half a mile from them.

Four hundred Federal prisoners, reported captured this morning at Murfreesboro. It was believed a general engagement would take place during the day.

Nashville papers of the 27th announce that Rosecrans has moved his headquarters to Concord Church, eight miles South of Nashville.

Trains from Louisville failed to arrive on Thursday or Friday nights, and it was reported in Nashville that Morgan had torn up the track at Cave City.

The Louisville Journal, of the 24th inst., has been received. It contains a despatch from Lexington, of 23rd, reporting Gen. Floyd and Marshall, with a large force, to have penetrated Pound Gap and were rapidly advancing to the heart of Kentucky.

Lexington and vicinity are full of Morgan's men. Four of them have been captured by a scouting party.

FROM MURFREESBORO.—THE CONFEDERATE ARMY REINFORCED.—GEN. MORGAN AT WORK CAPTURING YANKEES, DESTROYING BRIDGES, &c.

The enemy made a general advance on yesterday, driving in our pickets. Heavy cannonading was kept up until dark.

Our advance having fallen back, we were heavily defeated last night, with orders to take our former position at all hazards. Heavy firing continued this morning.

John H. Morgan entered Glasgow, Ky., on Christmas evening, and after brisk fighting, drove the enemy from the square, capturing and killing a large number.

Our army is in line of battle, but no fight to-day. The force of the enemy is estimated at 40,000, the object is supposed to be to flank us and cut off Chattanooga.

SPOILS OF VANDORN'S RAID ON THE YANKEE LINES. (Special to the Advertiser & Register.)

Gen. Vandorn captured and paroled over 2,000 prisoners, destroying over three millions worth of Federal stores.

Vandorn did not go in the vicinity of Memphis, as it was too strongly fortified and garrisoned, and for the same reason avoided Bolivar, and captured all their pickets.

Forrest did not attack Jackson, but has been tearing up the Railroad track and doing good service generally.

FROM KNOXVILLE. Knoxville, Dec. 29th, 1862. The Commissioners Court is trying for treason, Butler, a member of the Legislature, and A. D. Smith.

THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE ON PRESIDENT DAVIS' PROCLAMATION, &c. Richmond, Dec. 30th, 1862.

The Washington Chronicle is much amused at President Davis' proclamation and characterizes it as the most disgraceful paper yet issued by that greatest of gascons.

FROM VICKSBURG—FIGHTING THREE DAYS.—THE YANKEES REPULSED EACH TIME. Vicksburg, Dec. 30, 1862.

On Saturday the enemy made four desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickasaw Bayou, a distance of about ten miles from this city.

The 17th Louisiana greatly distinguished itself, repulsing, unaided, the assault of three full Regiments of Yankees.

On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines, and was repulsed with heavy loss. All the troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the 28th and 17th Louisiana Regiments.

Our loss on Sunday was, in the 17th Louisiana, one killed and two wounded; 8th Tennessee, 4 killed and 6 wounded; 2nd and 3rd Tennessee, 1 killed and 2 wounded.

On Monday afternoon eight thousand of the enemy advanced on the right wing, in the vicinity of Chickasaw Bayou, to storm the works, but were mowed down in large numbers.

The fighting still continues all day with no important results. The fighting of our troops was splendid.

Our casualties in yesterday's fight was small. This morning the enemy have again advanced to storm our lines. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy and are determined to conquer or die.

The Yankee prisoners state that they are commanded by Gen. Morgan. Severe fighting is going on now. I will send you the particulars after it is over.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.—THE YANKEES AGAIN STORM OUR WORKS, AND ARE REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER. Vicksburg, Dec. 30th, 1862.

A courier has just arrived, who states that the enemy attempted to storm our lines again this morning, but after a severe combat were repulsed with terrible loss.

THE REBELS REBEL IRON-CLADS BUILDING IN EUROPE.—Under this heading the Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser starts its readers with the following extract from a letter of an American residing in London.

Marchal Kane upon Secretary Seward.

We take the following from the Baltimore Republican to the Editors of the Republic:

The accompanying brief address was designed to appear in the morning papers, and with this view was sent to the only two reputed independent morning journals...

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND: After an incarceration of seventeen months in four of the Forts of the United States, now converted by the Government into prisons, which have no similitude but in the Bastille of France, I avail myself of the first moment of my return to my native State to address a brief word to you.

In this imprisonment I am understood to have been the special victim of Mr. Secretary Seward, who, in concert with his hired minions has omitted no occasion to heap upon me accusations which he knew to be false, and therefore dare not bring to the ordeal of a public trial.

Notwithstanding the despotic censorship of the press in which I have been kept allowed me no reply; and I can only now promise that, in due time, and upon a proper occasion, Mr. Seward shall hear from me in a way which will prepare for him, if he has not already acquired it, the contempt of every honest man and woman in the land.

Without having been held upon any specific charge, I am turned out of prison without any reason being assigned for it; and thus, in my arbitrary arrest and release, I illustrate the most flagrant violation of constitutional liberty.

It would be unbecomingly the dignity of the subject to cast abusive epithets upon the author of this gross outrage; but when allowed the opportunity, I pledge myself, under pain of the forfeiture of the good opinion you have always honored me with, to show that all that is bad in a man, unparitiotic in a citizen, and corrupt in an officer, finds its chief concentration in this individual.

Baltimore, Nov. 29th, 1862. Evacuation of St. Simon's Island.

We would, a few days since, to a report that the Yankees had abandoned some of the islands on our coast. We learn that they have evacuated St. Simon's Island.

The force on the island consisted of three hundred whites and two hundred negroes, who, it seems, on learning that Capt. Hazzard, with his corps of Rangers had nearly completed his arrangements for an attack on them, suddenly embarked on a couple of gunboats, and fled to the mainland.

Henry, belonging to Capt. Hazzard, who had volunteered to remain on the island and protect his master's property, being suspected by the Yankees of having rendered assistance to Capt. Hazzard in a previous raid on the island, (an account of which we published in the New York Herald, previous to the capture of the island, and placed in one of their gunboats, where he was kept for three weeks.

On last Thursday they sent over spies in the neighborhood of the Altamaha, who returned with the intelligence that Capt. Hazzard had a boat expedition nearly ready to make an attack on the island.

From the Blackwater. We understand that Gen. Pryor is having pretty much his own way down in the Suffolk region.

Not content with breaking up the election for a member to Lincoln's Congress at the village of Onondaga, Monday, and doing a large body of Yankees to hand their fortifications around Suffolk, on Friday night last, the General drove in the enemy's pickets at Suffolk, and offered him battle, which he declined to accept.

These aggressive movements, General Pryor not only keeps the thieving Vandals cowed up in Suffolk, and save the people in that section a vast deal of annoyance, but he is securing for his own army moral, grain and forage, than his army and his can consume.

As soon as Gen. Pryor's command crossed the river, the enemy's pickets on their own side of the river, and the Blackwater is now clear of both men and gunboats.—Petersburg Express.

Reported Abolition Advance from Newbern. Following is a copy of the report of a Kewton correspondent of the Wilmington Inquirer, who has been seen that our correspondent gives it cautiously.

The following is a copy of the report of a Kewton correspondent of the Wilmington Inquirer, who has been seen that our correspondent gives it cautiously.

Editor State Journal: The news from below this morning, is startling in the extreme. A report has just reached town, said to come from the picket lines, to the effect that the Abolitionists are in heavy force and are moving in three columns towards Newbern.

Many believe the report to be true, whilst others say it is incorrect. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the rumor myself. I send you the news as I receive it.

A FERTILE QUESTION.—If our fathers didn't intend the Constitution for war times, why didn't they make a pair of Constitutions—one for peace and the other for war? Ask Prentice of the Louisville Journal.

The Military Exemption Act. The following is a copy of the Exemption act as finally passed by both Houses of Congress:

An Act to exempt certain persons from military service, and to provide for the relief of such persons from the term of enlistment for service in the Army of the Confederate States, approved the 21st of April, 1862.

1862. Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that all persons who shall be held out for military service in the field by reason of their membership in the Army of the Confederate States; the officers, judges, and clerks of the several States, and the members of the several Legislatures of the several States, and the members of the several State Governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

All volunteer troops or regiments raised by any State since the passage of an act entitled "An act to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such persons are serving in the military or naval service, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

Transports and Telegraph Companies. All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, and their respective officers, clerks, and crew in the office of the Confederate and State Governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

Editors, Printers and Preachers. One editor of each newspaper now being published, and one printer of each newspaper, may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the printing of the laws, and the printing of the public prints, and the printer of religious tracts, authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

Religious Non-Combatants. All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers, Nazarenes and Mennonites, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonites and Dunkers shall furnish substitutes or pay a tax of \$500 each into the public treasury.

Physicians. All physicians who now are, and for the last five years have been, in actual practice of their profession.

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The foregoing needs no comment. But it is a burning shame that the brave fellows who have nobly and gallantly placed their glorious old State in the front ranks of the States of the Confederacy, should have their feelings outraged and their lives sacrificed by the disgraceful conduct of those who are misrepresenting them at home.

We take the following statement of facts pertaining to the late battle at Fredericksburg from the Richmond Dispatch:

Instead, however, of annoying our readers further with Burnside's direct loss and suppressions of the truth, we will state certain facts, details of which are not to be found in the morning papers, and with this view was sent to the only two reputed independent morning journals...

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Provision Against Extortion. Provided, further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment, be connected with the public service, shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such persons, or of the companies or establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided, that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishments shall be shown, upon evidence to be submitted to and judged by the Secretary of War, to have violated, or in any manner evaded the true intent of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operators in said establishments, but they and each and every one of them shall be forthwith liable under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate Army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of a manufacturing establishment or employment therein.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, &c. All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, in each of the States now established, and doing business on an apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

Superintendents and operators in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the product of such establishments shall not exceed 75 per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties of violation of the provisions herein contained as are herebefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

Artisans Employed on Government Work. All artisans, mechanics, and workmen employed in the establishment of the Government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, and other munitions of war, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the product of such establishments shall not exceed 75 per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties of violation of the provisions herein contained as are herebefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

Stock Raisers. One male citizen for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 250 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising and breeding stock, shall be exempted from military duty, provided there is no male adult not liable to military duty engaged exclusively in raising and breeding stock.

Overseers on Plantations. To secure the proper police of the country, one person, either as agent, overseer, or overseer, on each plantation on which more than 250 acres of land are cultivated, or on each plantation of more than 250 acres, or on each plantation of more than 250 acres, shall be exempted from military duty, provided there is no male adult not liable to military duty engaged exclusively in raising and breeding stock.

Special Exemptions. Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, shall be exempted from military duty, as the President shall be satisfied, on account of justice, equity or necessity, ought to be exempted, as hereby excepted, from military duty, provided that the exemptions herein authorized shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

Result of a Runaway Marriage.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes: A few years ago the marriage of Miss Baker, a young, beautiful and accomplished lady, with her father's coachman, John Dean, sat all the scandal-mongers in Gotham on their haunches. A full and complete account of the "eventful history" has now to be added. After the marriage, the couple, notwithstanding their different "bringings up," lived happily enough together in a small cottage over in Williamsburg.

THE JOURNAL. 1863. ALMANAC. 1863. Having a Steam Power Press, we are enabled to keep our columns open until the latest moment.

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